Numb. 7843.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday September 22. to Tuesday September 25. 1739.

Vienna, September 19, N. S.

THE following Account was transmitted to this Court from Field-Marshal Munich.

From the Russian Army commanded by Field-Marshal Count Munich, $\frac{4 \text{ Sept.}}{24 \text{ Aug.}}$

ON the 6th of August, that Part of our Army which was left on the other Side of the Dneister, under the Command of General Rumanzow, with the heavy Artillery, and Stores of Ammunition and Provisions, began to pass that River, and it was not till the 12th in the Morning that they were all got over to this Side, the River being swelled by Rains, and grown very rapid. The 7th a Body of Walachians, commanded by Prince Cantimir as Brigadier, and several Parties of Cossacks, returned to the Camp, after having made an Incursion of 200 Versts beyond the Pruth into Moldavia; and brought with them several thousand Horses and other Cattle, which they had taken in that Country. The 12th our Bridges were taken asunder; and the Pontons and other Materials that had been used in them, were loaded on Waggons. The same Day we made a general Forage, without being disturbed by the Enemy, though our Foragers went in Sight of their Camp. The 13th the Army marched and encamped by the River Bokitna: The Enemy approached within Musket-shot of us. We laid Bridges over that River, by Favour of our Artillery. As soon as we had taken Post on the other Side, the Enemy retired. Here we were informed that the Seraskier Wely Bashaw, whose Camp we could descry, had above 100,000 Men with him, consisting of 20,000 Janissaries, 20,000 Spahis, 60,000 Tartars, and others, with a numerous Artillery; and that he would stand to receive us on this Side of Choczim, being determined, that if we should not attack him, he would move out of his Camp to give us Battle: And our Marshal had Intelligence even of their Order of Battle. Hereupon the Marshal made all necessary Dispositions, leaving the heavy Baggage, with a sufficient Guard, under the Command of Major General Krushof. The 14th our Army passed quietly several Defiles and Morasses, as also the River Aremtscha. We saw from a Hill the Turks brake up their Camp at Seven in the Evening, to go nearer to Choczim. That Evening Major General Krushof arrived with the Baggage. We lost a good Number of Beasts for Draught by the bad Ways. During our March we had an Action, of no Consequence, but Major General Stockman being missing, was thought to be taken Prisoner by the Tartars. The 15th the Army rested: There was another slight Action with the Foragers. The 16th the Army passed the two Rivers Kniskowski and Saloczenzy, and at Eight in the Evening we came upon a rising Ground within Cannon-shot of the Enemy's Camp, from whence we discovered that they had intrenched themselves and raised Batteries. But towards Night they marched out of their Camp and surrounded us: Our Cossacks and Hussars, seconded by our Field Artillery, kept them off. During the March there was cannonading and charging on all Sides, but the Enemy was vigorously repulsed; and we pitched our Camp at Uroshitza. The Enemy cannonaded us, and threw Bombs all the Night, but without any Effect. Quarter-master General Fermer going very late at Night with 250 Dragoons, and two Field pieces, to extend our Camp wider, was soon attacked by several thousand Turks and Tartars, who endeavoured to surround him; but the Horse-Guards and some Troops being detached to his Assistance, the Enemy was driven away, after an Engagement of half an Hour. We lost 4 Men killed, and 46 wounded. The Enemy, who surrounded us, made several Attacks during the Night, but were every where repulsed. They had raised two new Batteries. We wanted Forage. Our triple Barricades of Waggons and Cheveaux de Frise, were surrounded by Turks and Tartars, and we must have taken a Compass of eight Miles to get to Choczim. We could remain no longer in this Situation; and we learn'd that the Seraskier and the Bashaws flattered themselves the whole Russian Army were at their Mercy. After mature Deliberation, the Marshal resolved to attack the Enemy in their Camp; and it being observed, that they strengthened their Intrench-

(Price Two-pence.)

Intrenchments on their Right; but that on their Left, upon a Hill, they kept open a Space of about 50 Paces for their Horſe to move in and out at, we made a Feint the 17th in the Morning to attack the Right Wing with ſix Regiments, 30 Field-pieces, and ſome Mortars. This Management ſucceeded, for the Enemy drew their chief Force to the Right, and attack'd our Left Wing, but without Effect, At Noon we arrived at the Foot of the Hill, after having called off our Detachment, and advanced towards the Enemy's Left Wing where their Intrenchment was open. The Enemy perceiving then our Intention, ran from their Right to their Left, with Bags of Earth and with Cannon, and raiſed a Battery on the Top of the Hill, from whence they fired upon us. But this did not hinder us from advancing up the Hill with Drums beating and Colours flying; and our Field Artillery was ſo well ſerved, that it had ſoon the better of the Enemy's: When the Horſes could not draw the Cannon up, out Foot did it themſelves with great Alacrity, ſhewing great Impatience to come at the Enemy. At Five in the Afternoon the Janiſſaries attacked our Centre, and came on to the Cheveaux de Friſe; but they were ſo well received, that they retired without being able to pierce into our Line; and a great Number of them were killed and wounded. The Spahis attacked at the ſame Time our Right and Left, but without Succeſs. The Tartars did nothing that Day. As ſoon as the Janiſſaries betook themſelves to Flight, we ſaw Part of the Turkiſh Camp break up, and their Army began to retire. We ſhould have taken their whole Camp, had we not been obliged to halt ſeveral Times to cover our heavy Baggage againſt the Turkiſh Horſe and the Tartars, who continually ſurrounded us. By this Means it was Seven in the Evening before we reached the Top of the Hill on the Left of the Turkiſh Intrenchment. We found upon the Batteries, and the next Day on the Road, 19 Cannon and four Mortars of Braſs, 1000 Tents, a great many Bombs, Bullets, &c. with Abundance of Proviſions and Forage. The Enemy abandoned their Camp, tho' ſo advantageouſly ſituate, with the greateſt Precipitation. It was with very inconſiderable Loſs that we gained this compleat Victory. Nothing could equal the Valour of our Troops: And thoſe who ſerved our Artillery made ſuch quick Diſcharges, that Kaltſchach Baſhaw, whom we took Priſoner in Choczim, owned it was impoſſible to reſiſt our Fire. Our Marſhal, after having admired the infinite Labour the Turks had been at to intrench themſelves in their Camp, conſidered immediately how to make Advantage of his Victory, and detached 30000 Men towards Choczim. At Noon they were followed by our Army: We marched ſix or ſeven Verſts thro' the Wood of Choczim, and in the Evening encamped at Daſchowze. On the Way we could well judge of the Conſternation the Turks were in; they had taken their Flight towards Bender, inſtead of making to Choczim; and in different Parts of the Road we found Cannon, Bombs, Waggons with Baggage, &c. During the Night, a Party of the Garriſon of Choczim came out to take a View of our Camp, but at the firſt Fire upon them they retired. The 19th in the Morning we came into the Suburbs of Choczim, without meeting any Enemy. Our Coſſacks ſoon brought in ſome Walachians, who reported, that Kaltſchach Baſhaw, with ſome Officers and Janiſſaries, had returned to Choczim on the 17th, the Day of Battle; but the Garriſon of 7000 effective Men, who had aſſiſted at the Battle, went off with their Army to Bender. We immediately ſummoned the Place, ſeeing it could not expect Relief. The Major Ibrahim came out, and deſired of the Marſhal ſome Hours for deliberating with the Aga and the other Officers, about the Capitulation. They demanded to march out free, and to be allowed Guards for their Security as far as to the Danube; but this was refuſed; and the Marſhal ordered ſome Companies of Grenadiers, and ſome Battallions, to advance forthwith to the Eſplanade, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Biron, and the Kaltſchach Baſhaw was ſo hard preſſed, that at Two in the Afternoon he yielded himſelf Priſoner with his Men, begging that his and their Lives might be ſaved, and thoſe of their Women and Children; and that they might be allowed Convoys with their own Goods to their Habitations, which was granted. At Three in the Afternoon the Aga, the Commandant, and the Mufti, brought out the Keys; and the Empreſs's Guards took Poſſeſſion of the Poſts. After which the Kaltſchach Baſhaw came out, with a good Number of Attendants, to make Submiſſion to the Marſhal, to whom he preſented his Sabre, attributing this Misfortune of the Ottoman Porte to the Will of God, and to the bad Conduct of the Seraskier Wely Baſhaw. The Marſhal took a View of the Out-works of the Place, which are all walled: There are ſix principal Baſtions after the Turkiſh Manner, in very good Condition. The 20th a Garriſon was put into the Place, in which were found Magazines richly provided, and 138 Pieces of Cannon. We were likewiſe put into Poſſeſſion of 15 Mines. Major General Stockman and ſixteen other Priſoners, who were in Choczim, recovered their Liberty; and our Soldiers made a very conſiderable Booty. The 21ſt, after all that we had taken from the Enemy had been ſecured in the Fortreſs, the Marſhal cauſed Te Deum to be ſung. Five Battallions are left in the Place, beſides which, there are two Battallions on the other Side

of

of the Dnieſter. The 23d General Biron repaſſed the Dnieſter with the Horſe Guards and ſix Regiments, to return to Kiow; he has taken with him the chief Priſoners of War, whom their Wives deſiring to follow, it was allow'd. The Kaltſchach Baſhaw would not be follow'd by his four Wives and two Concubines. To Day the 24th were found upon the Road leading to Bender, 11 Cannon. It being too early to cloſe the Campaign; and it being judged proper to take Advantage of the pannick Terror the Turks are in, the Army will march againſt Jaſſy, which is the Capital of Moldavia. The Army has marched to Day four Verſts. The Marſhal has directed what Alterations he thinks neceſſary to be made at Choczim; of which Place General Kruſhof is made Governor, and the Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, Knees Dadian, Sub-Governor. We have left our heavy Artillery at Choczim. We have found five Cannon and one Mortar in our March: So that we have at preſent of the Enemy's Artillery 35 Cannon and 5 Mortars, beſides the 183 Pieces we took in Choczim.

Dreſden, Sept. 23, *N. S.* This Court, and M. Keyſerling the Czarina's Miniſter here, have received ſufficient Confirmation of Count Munich's Victory, and of the Town and Fortreſs of Choczim's being ſurrendred to him. They have alſo Advice, that Count Munich with his main Army is marched towards Jaſſy, taking with him Prince Cantimir, who it is ſaid is deſigned to be proclaimed Hoſpodar of Moldavia.

Vienna, Sept. 23, *N. S.* The Preliminary Articles of Peace with the Turks having been ratified, Count Neiperg (who continues at Belgrade) is appointed the Emperour's firſt Ambaſſadour, and Baron Taleman, (who ſet out from hence the 18th Inſtant) his Imperial Majeſty's ſecond Ambaſſadour, to be his Plenipotentiaries for ſettling in Form a Treaty of Peace with the Ottoman Port. M. Benckler, Aulick Interpreter, and Secretary for the Oriental Tongues, is gone with Baron Taleman.

Pay Office, Sept. 12, 1739.

Theſe are to give Notice, that the Widows of the Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of his Majeſty's Royal Navy, will be paid their Penſions and Bounty, due to the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1739, at the Pay Office in Broad-ſtreet, viz. the Captains, Lieutenants and Maſters Widows, on Tueſday the 2d of October; the Boatſwains and Gunners Widows on Wedneſday the 3d; and the Widows of the Carpenters, Purſers, Surgeons, and the reſt, on Thurſday the 4th, between the Hours of Ten and Two, and every Tueſday afterwards between the ſame Hours; and all Widows who inhabit in London, or the Parts adjacent, are to take Notice, that the Penſions or Bounty will not be paid, unleſs they come in Perſon to receive it, or that their Attorney does bring a Certificate from the Miniſter or Church-wardens of the Pariſh they belong to, ſhewing the Cauſe of their Inability.

Advertiſements.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons that have any Goods pledged in the Hands of Sarah Vautier, in Wheeler ſtreet, over-againſt White-Lyon Yard, in the Pariſh of Chriſt-church Spittlefields, Middleſex, are deſired to fetch them away on or before the 24th Day of November next, otherwiſe they will be expoſed to Sale without any farther Notice, ſhe leaving off Buſineſs.

N. B. No longer Time will be given.

THE Truſtees appointed by the Will of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viſcount Windſor, lately deceaſed, for the Sale of his Lordſhip's Real Eſtate, intend peremptorily to ſell ſuch Parts of the ſaid Eſtate as lye in the County of Glamorgan, (which conſiſt of ſeveral Manors, Advowſons, Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments) to the beſt Bidder or Bidders, upon Friday the 2d of November next, between the Hours of Ten and Twelve in the Forenoon, at Mr. Wilſon's Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery-Lane, London; where Particulars of the ſaid Eſtate may be had in the mean Time.

TO be ſold to the beſt Bidder, under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt William Rouſe, late of the General Poſt Office, on Tueſday the 16th of October next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Three Tun Tavern, Cornhill, The Share and Intereſt of the ſaid Bankrupt in the River Dee, in the County of Cheſter. Particulars whereof may be had of Mr. Baker, late of Breadſtreet, but now of Queenſtreet near St. Thomas Apoſtles. And the Creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt are deſired to meet at the ſame Time to aſſent or diſſent to the Aſſignees ſuing any Debtors to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate, or ſubmitting to Arbitration, compounding or otherwiſe agreeing any Matters in Diſpute relating to the Bankrupt's Eſtate.

Printed by *Edward Owen*, in *Amen-Corner*. 1739.